

The Weekly Chronicle.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

To the best of its ability the United States is giving considerate attention to the many military prisoners falling into its hands. In no previous war in history have captives been so promptly cared for and rendered comfortable. The action of the government marks a new era in regard to an enemy forced to surrender. Savages slaughter prisoners not only for revenge, but to secure personal trophies. Even among nations called civilized the practice has been to deal harshly with those whom they disarm. Prisoners have been huddled anywhere, fed when convenient, and sent to insanitary camps. More or less of vindictiveness has entered into the matter.

But the United States takes the highest possible ground in disposing of the men whom it captures. The first point looked after is that they shall harm no citizen of ours until duly exchanged. They are held under safe restraint to that extent. Beyond that they are well fed, furnished with decent garments, and placed in healthful camps. They are protected from any form of humiliation and the rank of officers is respected, a form of courtesy which every soldier desires and appreciates.

It must be confessed that among countries esteemed to be enlightened Spain has hitherto been one of the worst offenders in disposing of prisoners. Colonial wars have hardened the Spanish heart, never too merciful in any form of warfare. Insurgents in the colonies have been subjected to the death penalty, even when wounded or sick in hospitals. Those who escaped death were taken to noisome dungeons or the terrible prisons on the African coast. An average Spanish prison is a mediæval horror. How a large body of American prisoners would have fared has not been tested. But for some time Lieut. Hobson and his companions were placed where they restrained the fire of the fleet. Their location suggested that they were used as a shield, and the Spanish government would have been called to account if it had continued this policy. The delay in exchanging Hobson showed a stiff-necked disposition and a reluctance to depart from the old Spanish idea that one of the duties of war is to make captives miserable.

Toral's capitulated forces are held under special and unusual conditions. They are to be sent to Spain at the cost of the United States for transportation and subsistence during the voyage. This is mercy tempered with generosity; but the arrangement is to be commended from every point of view. We should be compelled to feed them in any case and to provide ships to bring them to the United States. The terms given will have a good effect upon other Spanish troops in Cuba. Many are conscripts who despaired of seeing their native country again. Service in the colonies has been almost equivalent to permanent exile, often cut short by fatal disease. Spain exacts much of its soldiers and gives little in return.

Probably the terms granted Toral's forces will be more acceptable to them than to the Madrid authorities, but they are in line with their wishes. They will see their kindred again, and be put to better use than to die in an utterly hopeless struggle in the trenches of Santiago.

AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST.

With the eastern question, so long paramount in the international affairs of Europe, the United States did not concern itself. It stood aloof in neutral isolation. It did not matter to us whether Russia got down into the Mediterranean or not. Turkey, the sick man, was no patient of ours. But the far eastern question was and is an entirely different proposition. It concerns us. The west coast of America and the east coast of Asia are washed by the same ocean.

It is a great good fortune for this country that events have taken such a turn that the United States is today a conspicuous national personal-

ity in the Orient. The world at large is now as much interested to know what the United States will do in the Orient as to know what Germany, Great Britain, or even Russia, is doing, or proposes to do. From the standpoint of the supreme international question of the period, there has been a literal fulfillment of the old Hebrew prophecy, "A nation shall be born in a day." That day was May 1, 1898.

It is now four years since Lord Rosebery referred to the far eastern question as something too portentous for our imagination, and infinitely graver than the eastern question. He did not pretend to forecast its shape or outlines. He saw it only in what he well termed "the dim vistas of futurity." It is still vague and shadowy, but one thing can be clearly discerned—the American navy with coaling stations wherever they are needed.

Someone has said that military power is now estimated in terms of navies rather than of armies. This will certainly be the case henceforth, if it never was before. The same writer remarked: "Coal and coaling stations now mark the bounds of empire, as the Roman military roads did of old." No doubt this has been understood plainly enough for a long time in higher military circles, but the world at large—the general public of the civilized nations—had very little conception of the epoch-making change. This war is the first practical demonstration of the accomplished fact.

Fortunately for mankind no less than for America, the United States has the money and the skill required to build and man the battleships needed to make this a first-class power under the new conditions. Still more fortunately the opportunity has presented itself for us to possess ourselves of the necessary coaling stations. Amateur diplomacy may toy with the great theme but events will move on without a variation from the course of destiny. A majestic tide in the affairs of our nation is at the flood, and no weak pings of timidity or pessimism can stay its onward sweep.—Inter Ocean.

In many directions fortune is lavishing her favors on the United States. Not only are we fighting successfully a war which will result in a great triumph for civilization, but the crop reports are among the most favorable ever received at this time of the year. The wheat yield will be the largest in the country's history. That of 1892 was 611,000,000 bushels, which was 100,000,000 greater than the crop of any other year in this country before or since. In 1898 the wheat yield of the United States is placed at figures ranging from 625,000,000 bushels to 660,000,000. The indications are that the corn crop will equal or exceed last year's unexampled yield, which was 2,284,000,000 bushels. In only three years before 1897—in 1890, 1892 and 1896—did the corn crop of this country pass the 2,000,000,000 mark. This means good times for the farmer, and usually when the farmer prospers the country prospers.

BONDS, BANKS AND PEOPLE.

The announcement is made from the treasury that there are no bonds left for subscribers who wanted more than \$5,000 worth of them. The small subscribers to the number of 200,000 have taken them all.

This means much for the country, says the New York World. It means, first of all, that the "plain people" believe in the country and are ready to lend it two hundred millions of their money at three per cent interest when savings banks are paying 4 and 4½ per cent, and when real estate mortgages are to be had at 6 and 7 per cent. The officials did not believe this.

It means that 200,000 families in the land are the creditors of the nation, pecuniarily interested not only in its general welfare, but especially in its financial integrity and the maintenance of all its lawful money at par with gold. They have paid gold value for their bonds. They will never vote to reduce those bonds to any lesser value.

It means that the people of the

country, the men who elect congressmen and presidents, intend that every debt of the United States shall be paid in honest money, worth one hundred cents to the dollar.

It means an end to inflation and coinage debasement and all the cheap money crazes that have threatened the nation in recent years.

It is one of the greatest benefits of the war that this loan has been taken up by so great a number of the people and that the banks have got none of it. It makes patriotism an investment. It makes honesty in politics a personal interest.

Further, the distribution of the bonds among small subscribers puts an end to the delusion that this great government can borrow money only by permission of the banks and syndicates, and that it must pay a tribute of millions to them when it desires to float a loan.

The wealth of the United States is enormous. It is beyond calculation in figures. It is all behind the government, because enlightened men understand that the security of wealth itself, and even its value, rests in the permanence of the government.

TORPEDO-BOATS.

With Spain's navy practically annihilated it looks as if the naval engagements of the war were over and that the war would come to an end without a single torpedo having been launched from either side.

We have had no use for torpedo-boats, because our guns did their work at ranges far beyond the reach of the torpedo. The Spaniards have not been able to use their splendid torpedo-boats, because our drill and discipline rendered impossible that sudden surprise which is necessary to get in an effective torpedo-shot.

The destruction of the Blanco Encalada by a torpedo in the harbor of Valparaiso in 1891 undoubtedly created a strong impression of the effectiveness of these destroyers. But the Blanco Encalada was taken wholly by surprise, and stupidity allowed two hostile torpedo boats to come within fifty yards of her and to launch two or three torpedoes before succeeding in blowing her up.

Such an incident does not prove the effectiveness of the torpedo-boat. It merely proves the incompetence of the Chilean commander. It would be absurd to expect any other commander to be caught in the same way, and an offensive armament which depends for its success wholly on the gross incompetence of the enemy cannot expect to be rated highly.

A military banquet, attended by the officers of both armies, followed the surrender at Santiago. If the Spaniards think they can beat us at after-dinner speaking, they are again laboring under a misapprehension.

An old wreck in Santiago harbor is that of a ship that took part in the Spanish armada against England. It may be remarked of the Spanish armada against America that none got away.

General Shafter was not quite so agile as General Toral; but General Toral now knows how the monkey felt after he fooled with the elephant.—Baltimore American.

The Oregon is coming in for a large share of the praise being very properly showered upon our war vessels. But let us not forget the little Gloucester.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject is narrated by him as follows: I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption, and in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by the Snipes-Kinnersly Drug Co.

A LETTER FROM DAWSON CITY

THE INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Contents of a Letter Written by a Wasco County Boy to His Father, at Dufur.

A few days ago Mr. Heisler, of Dufur, received a letter from his son, Jeff, dated at Dawson City, which contained some interesting information. It runs as follows:

"DAWSON CITY, June 22,

DEAR FATHER: Well, at last we are here, after so long a time. Our trip down the river was fine; he had no trouble at all. But there were many accidents; lots of men lost their outfits; boats were dashed on rocks and smashed all to pieces. Many lives were lost along the river. We shot the White horse rapids all right. We took nothing out of our boat. When we came to the canyon we first made a careful inspection and then we started and got through all right.

We are going out tomorrow and look over the mines. There was an immense amount of gold taken out last winter. They say there are twenty tons of gold dust going out on the steamer tomorrow and a great many men are selling their outfits so they can go down on this boat. They come into town, look around, say the country is no good, and then sell out for what ever they can get and go back. Five hundred boats have gone down the river. They go as far as St. Michaels, and there take the steamer for home.

This is a tent town—tents everywhere you look. There are about ten thousand people in town and about that many more up at the mines. There are men walking the streets who do not know what they came up here for. They stand around and lood at the hill side to see if they can see any nuggets sticking out.

There are three sawmills here and logs are worth fifty dollars a thousand feet, but you have to give the government a big share of the profit; the same way with the miners. The government seems to want all of it. You can take only one claim and when you have worked that you must move on, so many are going down to Circle City. If we do not find anything here that suits us we will go there, too."

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for July 30, 1898. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Atkinson, Henry | Blakely, S F |
| Behen, Bert | Berry, S T |
| Brown, Patty | Brown, Clarence |
| Brown, J C | Milton, V |
| Clarmont, Ida | Clark, L A |
| Coon, C H | Cooper, G T |
| Clark, Martha A | Dixon, Cliff |
| Evans, S K | Fagan, D |
| Freeman, F 3 | Fobey, J F |
| Gregg, J N | Graham, Sutanco |
| Grimes, T J | Gediam, Sadie |
| Gunter, W E | Haynes, Robt |
| Hackett, Ida Z | Hanson, H C |
| Harve, John | Hays, Mrs B |
| Howell, E | Hughes, John |
| Henlin, S A | Humphrey, S W |
| Johnsen, W H | Johnson, John 2 |
| Jones, Clyde | Johnson, Hanna |
| Jones, M M | Jones, Frank |
| Korker, John | Leanardo, Emanuz |
| Lee, V E 2 | Lucken, L E |
| Loyans, William | McCamey, H C |
| Miller, Mini | Mack, William |
| Miller, J | Martin, C |
| Martinson, E H | Nichols, I O |
| Woods, J N | Naughton, D M |
| Nelson, Emma M | Pierce, Helen |
| Robertson, B H | Reardon, J F |
| Raynolds, W | Smith, Dr |
| Sperry, J B | Smith, Martin M |
| Stewart, Lizzie | Thompson, O W |
| Vandon, Chas | Weigel, Mrs |
| Weaver, Maud 3 | |

J. A. CROSSER.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 7c.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at The Dalles, Oregon, beginning Wednesday, August 10, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m. C. L. GILBERT, County School Supt., Wasco Co., Or.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1898. One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

How Relief Came.

This is the sequel of a terrible calamity which affected many sections of the country some years ago. A host of victims suffered disease and death. The survivors have now a new reason to rejoice.

About seven years ago the La Grippe visited various sections of the country in its deadly might scattering disease and death among its hosts of victims. Most of those afflicted who escaped death then, have lived on in suffering, broken in health and ambition; for the after-effects of this disease are dangerous. A large portion of the survivors have a feeling of oppression in the chest. A little exertion causes a violent action of the heart, described as "palpitation." There is mental anxiety, depression, blueness of the skin, indicating impaired circulation of the blood. The sluggishness of its circulation impairs the functions of most of the organs; the stomach and intestines fail to perform their work, while the appetite and digestion become seriously affected. This complaint has baffled eminent physicians and exhausted the results of pharmacopoeia. Recently, however, a means for a cure has been obtained. Among those who have been restored to health by it is Herman H. Ewiler, of 811 W. Main Street, Jefferson, Mo., a resident of that city for thirty-eight years, well known as a successful contractor. He was one of the victims of the "Grippe" seven years ago and has since been troubled with its after-effects. "That he lives to-day," he says, "is due to a remarkable occurrence. "I was taken with a malady just after the "Grippe" visited this section and caused so

many fatalities about seven years ago. "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely. "I tried different doctors and carefully followed their directions, but no benefit was apparent. I used numerous remedies that were highly recommended but no satisfactory results were obtained. "I began to give up all hope of receiving relief. My condition was deplorable. "In reading a St. Louis newspaper I noticed an article extolling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "After making inquiries regarding them I concluded to give the pills a thorough trial. "I used the first box and was wonderfully relieved. "I bought two more boxes and continued taking them. "A marked improvement was soon noticeable; the shortness of breath, the palpitation of my heart and kindred ailments began to abate. "After taking four boxes of these pills, I was restored to good health. "I feel like a new man now, and can transact my business with increased ambition." "To add strength to his story Mr. Ewiler made affidavit before Notary Public Adam Poutsong and he will gladly answer inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply. "The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are helpful in such cases as this, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

C. J. STUBLING
Wholesale and Retail
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Agency for the Greatest American Liquor
Yellowstone Sour Mash Whiskey.
WHISKEY from \$2.75 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 15 years old.)
IMPORTED COGNAC from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. (11 to 20 years old.)
ALL TOPIA BRANDIES from \$3.25 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 11 years old.)
ONLY THE PUREST LIQUORS SOLD.
HOP GOLD BEER on draught, and Val Blatz and Hop Gold Beer in bottles. Imported Ale and Porter.
JOBBERS IN IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Wasco Warehouse Company
Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds.
Headquarters for Feed Grain of all kinds.
Headquarters for Rolled Grain, all kinds.
Headquarters for Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of MILL FEED
Headquarters for "Byers' Best" Pendleton Flour. This Flour is manufactured expressly for family use; every sack is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
We sell our goods lower than any house in the trade, and if you don't think so call and get our prices and be convinced.
Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

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DEALERS IN
All kinds of
Funeral Supplies
Robes,
Burial Shoes,
Etc.
UNDERTAKERS
and EMBALMERS
The Dalles, Or.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
J. H. CROSS has removed his store to the Vogt Block, next door to the Postoffice, where he will be pleased to greet his many former patrons and a liberal share of new ones. For CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, HAY, GRAIN and FEED, SEEDS and FRUITS, &c, your orders will receive prompt attention, and will be sold at popular prices. Call and see him.

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